CLOSED SHELF
JUL 1 1966
CLOSED SHELF
CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 258 EVERY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1966 (1951年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

18th Founding Anniv. of Korean People's Army Marked;

All Aggressors Will Be Wiped Out If They Provoke War in Korea: Gen. Choi Kwang

A scene of the Pyongyang city meeting to celebrate the 18th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army held on Feb. 7

A meeting to celebrate the 18th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army was held in Pyongyang on Feb. 7, with a large number of Heroes of the Republic, partisan fighters against Japanese militarism in the 1930-1945 period and model soldiers of the Korean People's Army taking part, according to a KCNA report dated Feb. 7.

The platform party was comprised of President Choi Yong Kun; Pak Keum Chul, Vice-chairman of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee; Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-chairman of the KWP Central Committee and Vice-premier; Vice-premiers Nam Il and Li Joo Yun; Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul; and many other high-ranking Party and Government leaders.

Gen. Choi Kwang, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, delivered a report at the meeting.

Gen. Choi Kwang's Report (Summary)

Gen. Choi Kwang in his report strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for war escalation machinations in Asia and for recent new war preparations in South Korea and declared that "If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges dare provoke a new aggressive war against the Korean people in defiance of our serious warning, we will completely wipe them out of the territory of our country."

Gen. Choi Kwang continued to declare as follows:

We do not want a war, but we are not afraid of it. We are prepared in all spheres. If the enemy pounces upon us, we will courageously counter them and deal a crushing blow to the aggressors.

Thanks to the just step of our Party to correctly combine economic construction with the build-up of the defence forces in face of the U.S. imperialist machinations for aggression, the country has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

Standing on the defence line of the fatherland is the People's Army which won a great victory in the struggle for defeating the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors, and has been strengthened and developed into invincible, revolutionary and modern armed forces.

No force can arrest our struggle for the cause of freedom, independence and independent unification of the fatherland. U.S. imperialism should look at all these stark realities and must not run amuck carelessly.

Today, the peace of Asia is now under a serious menace owing to the provocative machinations of the U.S. imperialists to intensify the war of aggression in Vietnam, spread the war flames to the socialist countries of Asia and strangulate national liberation struggles.

We are determined to resolutely support and encourage the Vietnamese people in their struggle and share life and death with them till the day when they will rout all the U.S. imperialist invaders from the country and achieve territorial integrity and liberation of the country.

All the peoples of the socialist countries and all the anti-imperialist forces must heighten their vigilance against the dangerous machinations of the Japanese militarists; positively fight against aggression of Japanese militarism and bind their hands and feet so that they cannot become a "shock brigade" in the U.S. imperialist aggression on Asia.

Staying aloof from the struggle against Japanese militarism is a dangerous act that strengthens U.S. imperialism's position in Asia and paves the way for overseas aggression by Japanese militarism.

The Korean people who suffered indescribable calamities, misfortunes and torture from Japanese militarism in the past, are fighting vigorously and will do so to frustrate aggressive machinations of Japanese militarism and chop off its claws of aggression against South Korea.

Then, Gen. Choi Kwang strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, for their massive troop dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam and for their recent war preparations in South Korea under the slogan: "Put the nation on wartime footing!"

He continued to declare:

The peoples of Korea, China and Vietnam and all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia must firmly unite themselves and resolutely struggle to hold in check the U.S. imperialist aggression on Asia and to safeguard national independence and the cause of socialism. The entire socialist camp and all the peace-loving people around the world must closely unite themselves and actively fight against the U.S.-led imperialist aggressive forces and for safeguarding the peace and security of the world.

N. Korea's Kim Song Soon Places Second at World Speed-Skating Championships

Miss Kim Song Soon

Miss Kim Song Soon, North Korean woman skater, won the second place in the total standings at the Women's 1966 World Speed-Skating Championships held on Feb. 12 and 13 at Trondheim, Norway, reports from Trondheim said.

Her total scores of 198.233 in the four events (the 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 3,000 metre races) were only 0.5 points more than the total points of the first placer.

Miss Kim Song Soon placed first in the 1,500 metre race with a time of 2:29.4. She was timed in 1:36.2 in the 1,000 metre race to place second. In the 500 and 3,000 metre events, she finished the fourth and fifth with clockings of 47.9 and 5:14.6, respectively.

Miss Han Pil Wha, another North Korean woman skater and silver medalist in the 3,000 metre race at the Ninth Winter Olympic Games, placed sixth in the total standings.

S. Korean Workers Clash with 100 U.S. M.P.s; Labour Struggles Going on

South Korean workers, who started labour struggles late last year, demanding a substantial pay hike, better working conditions, enforcement of the 8-hour day and other democratic rights, have been stepping up their struggles since the beginning of the new year, and their struggles are steadily spreading to local towns, including Inchon, Pusan, Mokpo and Jinju.

At present, 36 trade unions comprising a total of 100,000 members are in disputes or on strike, demanding wage increases and democratic rights.

The 36,000 workers of 13 South Korean "government"-owned enterprises are in labour disputes with the so-called "government authorities" of Pak Jung Hi, demanding a 40 per cent pay hike, while the 30,000 workers employed in the South Korean national railways and in "government" monopoly offices are demanding a 30 per cent pay hike and betterment of working conditions.

More than 5,500 workers of the "Korean Service Corps" of the U.S. military installations who had been conducting labour disputes with the U.S. army authorities in demand of a pay hike and family allowances, entered a hunger strike on Feb. 3. About 1,100 workers of them in Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, on Feb. 5 went on a strike for an indefinite period in demand of a pay raise and staged demonstrations in front of the headquarters of the U.S. Army Infantry Division, in demand of a pay raise and reinstatement of four workers who were illegally dismissed by the U.S. authorities on grounds that they played a leading role in the Feb. 3 hunger strike.

About 100 heavily-armed U.S. army M.P.s rushed to the scene and brandished rifles, beat bare-handed demonstrators with rifle butts and threw tear-gas shells on the demonstrators. Bloody clashes lasted for a while, but South Korean workers continued fighting and even broke into the U.S. army barracks, defying rifle butt beatings and tear-gas bombs. Eight workers were seriously wounded by Yankees.

The outrageous action taken by the U.S. army authorities roused the 1,100 demonstrators to a new sit-in strike which is still continuing for the third straight day as of Feb. 8. On Feb. 7, they held a meeting and formed a struggle committee to carry through their demand.

(Continued on page 2)

Nat'l Defence Minister Orders To Prepare for Possible War

PYONGYANG, Feb. 8 (KCNA)—Gen. Kim Chang Bong, Minister of National Defence, on Feb. 8 ordered the officers and men of the Korean People's Army to increase war preparedness more than ever before and make full preparations to counter any possible war.

Marking the 18th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army on the day, the Defence Minister also ordered the KPA officers and men to keep a keen watch on the moves of the enemy, consolidate the defence line and make every effort to perfect all combat readiness, ever mindful of the tense situation.

All this, the Defence Minister said, is necessary under the present situation in which the U.S. imperialists' scheme for war escalation in Asia entered its grave stage.

Korean People Strongly Condemn U.S. Aggression Against Vietnam

Recently, leaders of public organizations, workers and students in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly condemned the U.S. imperialists for their aggression on Vietnam in connection with the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of the territory of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, according to KCNA reports from Pyongyang.

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the CC of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, in the name of the entire Korean people, strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists put an immediate end to their aggression against Vietnam and quit South Vietnam without delay, taking their troops and weapons.

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong declared this in a statement issued on Feb. 6 in connection with the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of North Vietnam.

He expressed full support to the letter President Ho Chi Minh of the Vietnam Democratic Republic sent to President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the latter's reply.

If the U.S. imperialists really want a peaceful solution of the Vietnam question, they must unconditionally accept the four-point demand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the five-point proposition of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The Korean people who are determined to share life and death with the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the common enemy, will continue, as ever, to render all forms of aid to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle, he declared.

On Feb. 4, Kim Chun Hai, Presidium Member of the CC of the United Democratic Fatherland Front also roundly denounced the U.S. imperialists' barbarous act.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam, while stepping up provocative acts against Laos and Cambodia, he said: Facts prove that U.S. imperialism is the saboteur of the Geneva Agreement, vicious aggressor, war provoker and the enemy of peoples aspiring after freedom and liberation, and clearly show how feverishly they are expanding the Vietnam war.

Fully supporting the Jan. 24 letter of President Ho Chi Minh of the VDR and the reply of President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, he stressed that the U.S. imperialists must bear in mind that if they, disregarding the denunciation and warning of the world's people, persist in escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam, they will be burned in the flames they themselves enkindled.

On Feb. 5, Hong Soon Kwon, Chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, contributed an article to Rodong Chungnyun, organ of the CC of the SWYLK, condemning the U.S. aggression against Vietnam. He had visited Vietnam some time ago, leading a SWYLK delegation.

Paying highest tribute to the heroic Vietnamese people and youth who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists, he told stirring stories about things he saw in Vietnam.

He said:

The U.S. imperialists have lately resumed their barbarous bombing of North Vietnam. This revealed that the "peace discussion" din of the U.S. was a complete hoax and a crafty trick for expanding the aggressive war.

With no desperate machination, can U.S. imperialism bar the march of the true sons and daughters of Vietnam who have grown from the deep roots of their brilliant revolutionary tradition, he declared.

The entire Korean people and youth are unstintingly supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people and youth, resolved to share life and death with them.

Meanwhile, the workers of the Pyongyang Wire Factory held a meeting on Feb. 5 to condemn the U.S. imperialists and support Vietnamese people.

"Death to the U.S. imperialists who are escalating the aggressive war, imposing immeasurable sufferings on our Vietnamese brothers"—voices condemning U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam are ringing high at factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and schools in various parts of the country.

The teachers and students of the Kim Il Sung University also held a meeting on Feb. 4, vehemently condemning the U.S. imperialists' barbarous air raids on the territory of the VDR and expressing fervent solidarity with the fighting comrades-in-arms of Vietnam.

UDFF Protests Against "Application For Permanent Residence"

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front protested against the unwarranted move of the Japanese Government to trample underfoot the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan by forcing them to apply for "permanent residence" in Japan.

In a statement of Feb. 8, the Fatherland Front strongly demanded the Japanese Government rescind the "Agreement on Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" together with the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and stop at once the "permanent residence" business.

By forcing the Koreans to apply for "permanent residence," the Japanese Government is attempting to impose the puppet "ROK nationality" upon them, make a political screening of them and rob those who go against its grain of their social and political rights including the right of residence.

More, it is scheming to shackle the Korean youth in Japan to the "laws" of the South Korean puppet regime and reduce them to cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism.

Both from the viewpoint of international law and in the light of the grave crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past, the Japanese Government is under obligation to protect the Korean compatriots in Japan by law and ensure them treatment and democratic, national rights due overseas citizens of an independent state.

The statement extended full support to the movement of Korean compatriots in Japan against the "application for permanent residence" and for the change of the illegally imposed "ROK nationality" to Korean nationality and to their struggle for defence of the DPRK citizenship and democratic, national rights.

The Japanese Government must stop immediately all national discrimination and suppression against the Korean nationals in Japan and ensure them democratic, national rights unconditionally, the statement declared in conclusion.

EDITORIAL

Pak Jung Hi's Junket to Southeast Asia Aimed at Aggressive "Military Pact"

Pak Jung Hi, bandit and faithful running dog of U.S. imperialism, left Seoul on Jan. 7 for "Malaysia" as a first step toward his junket to Southeast Asia.

In keeping with this, in a bid to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam, the U.S. warmongers and the South Vietnam puppet held secret talks in Honolulu. And U.S. Vice-president Hubert H. Humphrey flew to Saigon on Jan. 10 for a direct follow-up to the Honolulu conference.

It is by no means accidental that Pak Jung Hi visited the Asian reactionaries at this juncture when the U.S. imperialists resumed barbarous air raids on North Vietnam in defiance of trenchant denunciation by world public opinion.

Needless to say, his trip was arranged by the U.S. imperialists who are faced with total bankruptcy of their policy of aggression in Southeast Asia and have bogged down in an inextricable morass in Vietnam.

Plunged into a pretty fix, the U.S. imperialists are going all out to knock together their Asian henchmen and cook up a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," thereby dragooning more mercenaries into South Vietnam to "make Asians fight Asians."

This was clearly proved by Pak Jung Hi's announcement that the purpose of his tour is to "discuss questions on the formation of an anti-communist alliance for the collective security of Asia" and on continued support for U.S. policy on Vietnam.

It is none other than the Pak Jung Hi clique who are standing in the van of the formation of a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" intended to be a tool for aggression in the hands of the U.S.

On orders of their master, they concluded the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" late in December of last year to draw the Japanese militarists into South Korea and were the first to send more than 20,000 South Korean troops to the battlefields of South Vietnam.

Not content with this traitorous act, the Pak Jung Hi clique pledged to dispatch over 20,000 South Korean troops to South Vietnam in his talks with U.S. Vice-president Humphrey who flew to Seoul early in January and are now keen on the troop dispatch in accordance with U.S. President's "note" of Jan. 3 asking for the increase of the "ROK" troops in South Vietnam.

This is not only a challenge to the entire Korean people, but also a criminal act against the Vietnamese people and other Asian peoples.

Viewed from these facts, we can draw a conclusion that an ulterior motive of Pak's current tour to Southeast Asia lies in "strengthening ties" among the U.S. puppets and in "speeding up the formation of a Northeast Asia Military Alliance."

Pak's junket reminds us that before and after the conclucions of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the South Vietnamese puppet insisted on the formation of a "NEATO", loudly talking about the need to "strengthen the anti-communist system in Asia" and to "found an Asian anti-communist union."

According to a report from abroad, Philippine Foreign Minister said on Jan. 21 that he was taking into consideration the conclusion of an "anti-communist pact" with "free countries" in Asia, adding that Thailand, South Vietnam, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and the like would participate in the "pact."

To cook up a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" is a link in the chain of the U.S. policy of aggression against Asia designed to contain the Asian socialist countries and strangulate the revolutionary struggles of the Asian peoples.

By using Pak Jung Hi, the most faithful U.S. lackey and military fascist in Asia, as its cat's-paw, the White House is attempting to speed up the long-premeditated formation of a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" and secure more cannon fodder for its war in South Vietnam.

This is clear from the fact that they sent their ambassador in Seoul W. G. Brown to Hong Kong to watch Pak Jung Hi's junket and arranged Pak's expected meeting with U.S. Vice-president Humphrey in Bangkok.

However, the U.S. plan to reverse the hopeless situation, pinning hopes on such human scums as Pak Jung Hi and the like, is bound to come to grief.

We firmly condemn the Pak Jung Hi clique for the criminal act against the Asian people.

With whatever lip service, Pak Jung Hi cannot cover up his real nature as the enemy of the Asian peoples. Pak's current junket to Southeast Asia will only bring into bolder relief its dirty color as No. 1 U.S. puppet.

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile, more than 35,000 workers of the Foreign Organizations Employes Union of the U.S. army who had been fighting for a 30 per cent wage raise and a right to the freedom of trade union activities on Feb. 7 formed a "national struggle committee" in connection with the Yankee M.P.s' armed attack on the 1,100 workers and sent a protest note to the U.S. Eighth Army Commander, Dwight E. Beach, strongly protesting against the U.S. gendarmes' attack.

More than 6,300 bus drivers and conductors in Seoul who had been in a labour dispute since last year, demanding a 40 per cent pay hike for drivers and an 860 per cent raise for conductors, called a general strike on Feb. 3 and the strike is still continuing.

In the meantime, more than 9,600 South Korean stevedores are in a labour dispute, in demand of a 140 per cent wage raise and better working conditions. About 200 stevedores in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, on Feb. 5 and 8 staged demonstrations, demanding payment of wages in arrears amounting to about 1,200,000 won. (140 South Korean won nearly equal 100 yen in Japanese currency)

N. Korea's Growing Trade with Foreign Countries

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (N. Korea) has firmly adhered to the policy of establishing and constantly expanding trade relations with countries of the world, irrespective of social systems, which want to have trade relations with the DPRK, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Here, the only exception is the United States, the ferocious common enemy of the peoples the world over.

At present, the DPRK has trade relations with more than 70 countries, including socialist nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as capitalist countries of Oceania and Europe.

Korea's foreign trade has recently made rapid progress.

Especially, the development of trade relations with the Southeast Asian countries has been remarkable.

Our country has long established trade relations with a number of countries in Southeast Asia, including Cambodia, Indonesia and Burma and it is continuously developing them.

Trade between the DPRK and the Kingdom of Cambodia has also made considerable progress in recent years. Since 1962 our country has a consulate-general in Pnom-Penh, and in 1963 concluded a government-to-government trade agreement with the Kingdom of Cambodia. Furthermore, the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in December 1964 opened a new phase in the development of trade between the two countries.

An exhibition of Korean goods held in Pnom-Penh, capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in March last year, further strengthened the ties of friendship between the Korean and Cambodian peoples and greatly contributed toward developing economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Our country concluded a trade agreement in May 1957 with Indonesia and established in Djakarta a representation of the state foreign trade organizations in April 1958, thus opening a new phase in the development of trade relations between the two countries.

In November 1963 our country concluded an intergovernmental trade agreement and, at the same time, exchanged a memorandum on economic cooperation and a memorandum on the agreement between the banks of both countries. Especially, the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in April 1964 helped to expand trade between the two countries.

In 1957, an agreement on the establishment of trade representations was signed between our country and Burma, which was followed by the conclusion of an inter-governmental trade agreement in February 1961.

Our country promotes trade with Ceylon and India through our trade representations there on the basis of intergovernmental trade agreements.

Beside these countries, the DPRK is actively developing trade with other Southeast Asian countries.

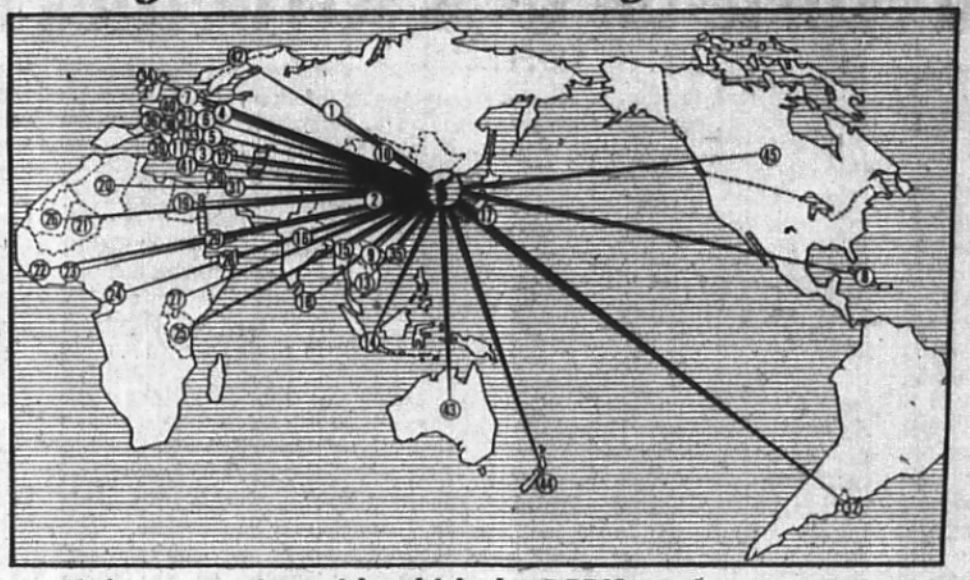
The relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the Southeast Asian countries are flourishing day by day. The volume of trade with these countries swelled 2.5 times in 1964 as compared with 1963 and the variety of both exports and imports has substantially increased.

The DPRK exports to the Asian, African and Latin American countries such highly-efficient machine tools of various types as SI-280, SI-250 and SI-200 lathes, grinding, milling and metal-cutting machines, tractors, various pumps, farm machines, means of transport such as trucks and other vehicles, and building, electrical, mining and textile machines, and various kinds of ironware, etc.

Particularly, the principal exports to the Southeast Asian countries are high speed tool steel, rolled steel, pig iron, various machinery and tools, cement, calcium carbide, red ginseng and ginseng products (traditional export items of our country), various marine products, including cuttle-fish, split and dried myungtal-fish, etc.

The peoples of Southeast Asian countries are closely related to the Korean people through the common struggle for safeguarding freedom and independence of their countries and for building a new life, and the relations of friendship and cooperation between us are being strengthened as the days go by.

Now, thanks to the development of the independent national economy in our country, we have a bright prospect for further building up trade relations with an increasing number of nations.



Major countries with which the DPRK trades: 1. USSR 2. China 3. Rumania 4. Poland 5. Czechoslovakia 6. Hungary 7. GDR 8. Cuba 9. VDR 10. Mongolia 11. Albania 12. Bulgaria 13. Cambodia 14. Indonesia 15. Burma 16. India 17. Japan 18. Ceylon 19. UAR 20. Algeria 21. Mali 22. Guinea 23. Ghana 24. Congo (B) 25. Tanzania 26. Mauritania 27. Uganda 28. Somaliland 29. Yemen 30. Lebanon 31. Iraq 32. Uruguay 33. Austria 34. Britain 35. Hongkong 36. France 37. W. Germany 38. Switzerland 39. Italy 40. Netherland 41. Greece 42. Norway 43. Australia 44. New Zealand 45. Canada

Trade Pact Inked Between DPRK & DR of Germany

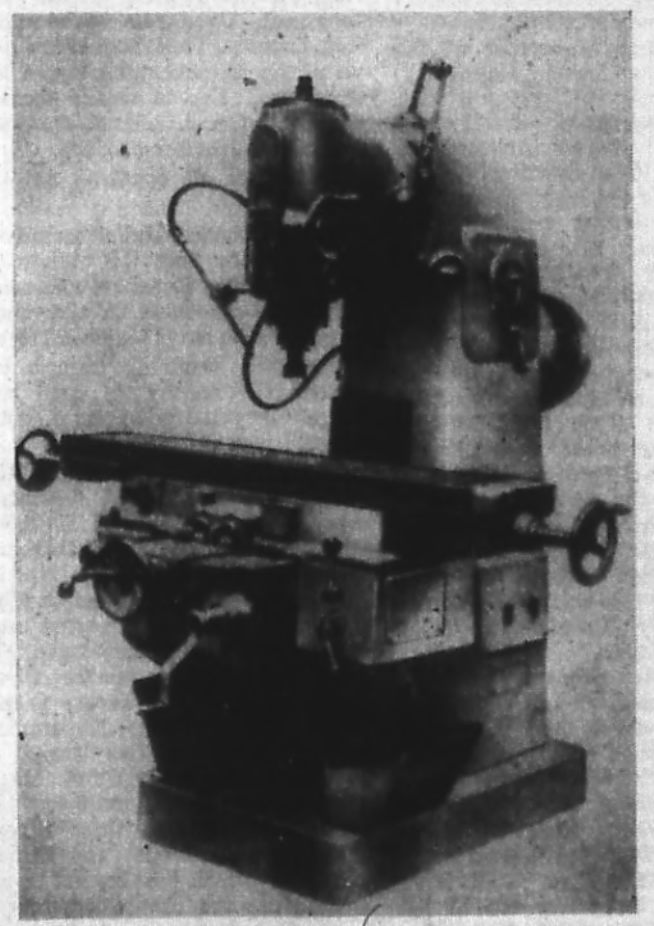
An agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1966 was signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic, a report from Berlin said on Feb. 7.

Algerian Paper Hails N. Korea's Successes

"El Moudjahid," organ of Front de Liberation Nationale, d'Algerie, on Jan. 31 this year devoted a full page to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), under the headline "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea," together with photos showing "The Anti-imperialist Struggle for Korea's Independence," "The Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," "Chullima (flying horse) Movement" and "The Progressive Foreign Policy."

Summing up the anti-Japanese armed struggle (1930-1945) and the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle waged by the Korean people, the paper stressed the heroism displayed by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

Referring to successes won by the Korean people in socialist construction, the paper said that the Korean people constructed on their own an independent national economy equipped with up-to-date technique and based on domestic resources. "The independent, modern and strong heavy industry of North Korea opened up a bright prospect for the development of the country by the powerful support of the heavy industry and thanks to the constant efforts of the working people, light industry and agriculture have been developed. In the past, Korea imported almost all manufactured goods from foreign countries. But today, Korea can meet the demand of Korean people for daily necessaries," it added.



Universal Milling Machine Model F2-250: The machine can carry out complicated milling operations cylindrical gears, racks, spirals and cams, etc. Dimensions: 1900 x 1800 mm, weight: (including standard equipment) 1600 kg

Korean Ginseng Wines and Liquors: Korean ginseng liquors and wines, the most famous and the best in the world as tonics, are in great demand on the world market.

Appeal to World on U.S. Atrocities in S. Korea

(Following is the fourth installment of the full text of an "Appeal to the Whole World on Atrocities of the American Soldiers in South Korea," jointly issued by 13 North Korean public organizations on Dec. 27 of last year. The preceding installments, you can find printed in the issues of Jan. 26, Feb. 2 and Feb. 9, respectively, of our paper.—Ed.)

Around 10:30 p.m. on May 29, 1965, several soldiers of the U.S. 80-57th unit stationed in Bupyong, Kyonggi Province, threw tear bombs into the garden of the house of a Korean woman, Kil Jae Suk, at No. 276, Bupyong-dong, near their unit, broke a door, choked and stunned a suckling child of Mrs. Ju Yong Ok (29) living in the same house and caused trouble to the inhabitants in its neighbourhood. (South Korean daily *Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, June 1, 1965)

At about 10:40 p.m. on June 25, 1965, Lance Corporal Praven, Corporals Boile and Malsco belonging to the MP Detachment, U.S. Seventh Division, while patrolling, fell on and beat for no reason Oh Ji Yong (34, residing in Bosan-ri, Dongduchon Sub-county, Yangju County, Kyonggi Province).

When Li Jung Sok (30) living in the same village tried to intervene, the three U.S. soldiers threatened him with a revolver, took both of them to the MP office where Corporal Boile and four other MPs beat them for one and a half hours pouring water on them. Finally the two victims fell senseless. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, June 29, 1965 and daily *Dong-a Ilbo*, July 13, 1965)

Around 1:00 p.m. on July 4, 1965, on the road in Sajong-ri, Oksan Sub-county, Okgu County, North Cholla Province, Pfc's Parsons and Allion of the Fourth Guided Missile Battalion of the U.S. 44th artillery unit who were riding on a military truck, lassoed a passer-by Kwon Ok Hwan (27, residing in Hwapo-ri, Mangyong Sub-county, Kimje County) and dragged him along 10 metres, inflicting a serious injury upon him. (South Korean daily *Hanguk Ilbo*, July 6, 1965 and news agency *Hapdong Tongshin*, July 31, 1965)

Around 2:00 a.m. on July 12, 1965, five U.S. soldiers belonging to B Company, U.S. Second Artillery Division trespassed into the houses of the Koreans including Mrs. Li Sun Hye (45) in Dongwon-ri, Jori Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, uttered wild words and committed outrages, smashing furniture and beating and kicking the inmates. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, July 13, 1965)

Around 2:30 a.m. on July 12, 1965, a U.S. soldier belonging to the Second MP Corps, U.S. Second Artillery Division, who was driving a 3/4-ton truck on the road in Second-gu, Paju-ri, Junae Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, beat a Korean passer-by Ha Si Myong on the head with a glass bottle for amusement and then fled. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, July 13, 1965)

On the square at the foot of Namsan Park, around 10:30 p.m. on July 15, 1965, three American soldiers including Mikins of B Company of U.S. 304th Communication Corps, stabbed, for no reason at all, Kang Ri Sok and some others living at Second-ga, Do-dong, Central Ward, inflicting mortal wounds upon them.

And they halted a taxi "Saenara" and stabbed the driver with daggers inflicting a heavy wound upon him. Then they got on the taxi and fled. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, July 16, 1965)

On the road in front of Ryongsan Station, Seoul, around 11:00 p.m. on August 1, 1965, seven U.S. soldiers made fun of a passing Korean woman. They stabbed the Korean passers-by who intervened and hurled stones at them, injuring five Koreans including Pak Wu Sop (27) residing at No. 42, Second-ga, Hangang-ro. (South Korean daily *Hanguk Ilbo*, August 3, 1965)

In Sokjon-dong, Waegwan Sub-county, Chilgok County, North Kyongsang Province, around 11:00 p.m. on September 4, 1965, three American soldiers beat at random a Korean Ho Ul Sok (31) who was tying his shoes by the road on his way home after the day's work and pushed him down a cliff five metres high, thus injuring him seriously. (South Korean daily *Hanguk Ilbo*, September 7, 1965)

On the road in front of No. 82, Namyong-dong, Ryongsan Ward, Seoul, around 11:00 p.m. on October 27, 1965, Pvt. William and Pvt. Apirobe of the special service corps of the Eighth U.S. Army bruised the head of Kim In Su of the mobile corps of Seoul City Police and then broke a front tooth of Kim Jong Yop, detective of the Namyong-dong police station simply because the victims were disagreeable to them. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, October 28, 1965)

In Second Wunchon-ri, Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, around midnight on November 6, 1965, Corporal Buker of the Third Battalion of 23rd Regiment of U.S. Second Infantry Division, picked a quarrel with Kim Young Ja (22), inflicted a heavy injury on her and destroyed her furniture. (South Korean daily *Daehan Ilbo*, November 8, 1965)

Around 7:00 p.m. on November 6, 1965, a lance corporal of the Third U.S. Brigade beat for no reason a Korean Wu Hak Su (38) living at No. 49, Jangpa-ri Hill, Joksong Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, and injured him seriously before he fled. (South Korean daily *Daehan Ilbo*, November 8, 1965)

Around 10:05 p.m. on November 7, 1965, Pfc Caminal of the 79th Battery of the Seventh U.S. Division, drank beer at a restaurant at No. 405, Yonpung-ri, Junae Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province. When an employee named Li Ho Gi (24) asked him to pay the bill, he beat the former on the head with a bottle, inflicting on him a rupture of some four centimetres. (South Korean daily *Daehan Ilbo*, November 8, 1965)

Around 1:30 a.m. on December 8, 1965, four American guards of the Second Battalion of the 32nd Regiment of the Seventh U.S. Division, seized Bak Sok Gi (51) and two other Koreans employed at the unit, who were leaving for home after the day's work was over, took them to their barracks on the groundless charge of theft. They struck these Koreans wantonly both with their fists and the butts of their pistols to injure them, and even detained them for five hours. (South Korean news agency *Dongyang Tongshin*, December 11, 1965)

4

The soldiers of the U.S. occupation army employ really aggressive and brigandish methods in plundering the people of their property and destroying it in South Korea.

They raid singly or in group the dwellings and shops of the people there to carry away and destroy the furniture and goods they lay their hands on.

They commit such atrocities as plundering the pedestrians of their belongings and seizing taxis in broad daylight by means of threat and violence, beating or killing the inhabitants who resist their robbery, and setting fire to the houses of these inhabitants.

Around 11:00 p.m. on June 3, 1964, three American soldiers of the 32nd Regiment of the Seventh U.S. Division took a taxi (No. 987, Kyonggi). When the taxi reached the top of a pass in Kwangam-ri, Dongduchon, they forced the driver to stop the car. Then they jumped on the driver Kim Sang Gi (28) living at No. 10, Second Saengyon-ri, stabbed him in the head and face until he was in a dead faint and robbed him of 2,000 *won* and ran away. (South Korean daily *Hanguk Ilbo*, June 5, 1964)

Around 10:17 a.m. on October 14, 1964, during its training a F-105 jet plane of the U.S. Air Force from Osan base dropped a bomb on the paddy field, 100 metres east of Yunri village, Hakhyon-ri, Osong Sub-county, Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province, leaving on the field a crater 10 metres in diameter and 3 metres in depth, smashing more than 30 sheets of windowpane of the Aniung primary school and the Aniung branch office of the Agricultural Association and burning the standing paddy there equivalent to some 10 bags of rice. (South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo*, October 15, 1964)

In Jisan-ri, Songtan Sub-county, Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province, around 9:00 p.m. on January 17, 1965, three American GI's of the U.S. 6314th Supply Company broke into the shop of Kim In Sang (52) at No. 820 in Jisan-ri. They beat the shopkeeper, smashed his goods and furniture inflicting on him damage amounting to some 85,000 *won* before they ran away. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, January 18, 1965)

In the waters 700 metres off the Hangdong wharf, Inchon, around 7:30 p.m. on January 24, 1965, a U.S. military vessel passed at full speed by the 110-ton tanker (Jinhaeng No. 2) belonging to the Baeyang Oil Company, causing violent waves that engulfed the tanker carrying 1,000 drums of heavy oil. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, January 25, 1965)

Around 4:00 p.m. on February 20, 1965, Pfc William of C Company of the U.S. 12th Regiment in Paju County, Kyonggi Province, set fire to the eight-roomed house occupied by Mrs. Kim Ryon Hwa (29) (the owner of the house was Kim Ju Mun) in Nuro-ri, Papyong Sub-county, Paju County for no reason, causing damage of the furniture and clothes worth 500,000 *won*. (South Korean daily *Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, February 22, 1965 and South Korean news agency *Donghwa Tongshin*, February 22, 1965)

Around 10:30 p.m. on March 31, 1965, two American GI's of the Seventh Regiment of the U.S. First Cavalry Division took a taxi "Saenara" (No. 9037, Seoul) on the road of Nuro-ri, Papyong Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, and a little later strangled the driver Li Sang Bong (26) to go faint. Then they threw the driver out of the cab and drove it away. (South Korean daily *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, April 2, 1965)

On May 19, 1965, several American soldiers of the "C.I.D." in collusion with each other, entered a shoe shop in Sokjon-dong, Waegwan Sub-county, North Kyongsang Province, and played a trick on its keeper asking him to keep their belongings. A few minutes later, they again visited the shop and this time, charging its keeper with theft, robbed him of a radio and other household belongings. (South Korean daily *Maeil Shinmun*, May 23, 1965)

In Dearung-ri, Chonhyon Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, around 8:00 p.m. on September 5, 1965, three American soldiers did violence for no reason to a woman named Kim Hui Yong (48) residing in the afore-said place. They robbed her of a wrist-watch and ran away. (South Korean news agency *Tongyang Tongshin*, September 8, 1965)

A 44-year-old American named John P. Rider, adviser to the "Volunteer Corps for Defence of Freedom" and special member of the "Kennedy Memorial Association," swindled 600,000 *won* out of a Korean mine owner Han Yong Bok (36) by deceiving him with the honeyed words that he would secure as a gift for the latter 1,000 sheets of iron plates for use in building runways that were then kept in the compound of U.S. 66th Medical Corps and then again cajoled money out of him—totalling 1,250,000 *won*—by telling lies as before that he would see to it that the iron plates at the Kimpo and Pyongtaek airfields were handed over to him. (South Korean news agency *Donghwa Tongshin*, October 26, 1965)

In Munsan-ri, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, around 6:20 p.m. on November 7, 1965, Pfc, Clifford Dob (18) and Pvt. Clenan Tenist (18) of the Second Battalion of the U.S. Second Division took a taxi "Arirang" (No. 3708, Kyonggi). When the taxi was rolling along the road in front of Samgo-ri, Yongju-gol, Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County, they strangled and manhandled the driver Kim Yong Guk (24) residing at No. 420, Bobwon-ri, Chonhyon Sub-county, Poju Country. Then they threw him out of the cab and ran away in the taxi. (South Korean dailies *Daehan Ilbo*, November 8, 1965; *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, November 8, 1965)

Peoples of all countries in the world!

The above-cited bestial barbarities committed by the U.S. aggressor troops in South Korea are unpardonable grave crimes which flagrantly encroach upon the fundamental rights of mankind, wantonly trample underfoot the dignity of man and entirely defy the principles of international law.

These thrice-cursed barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops ever mounting in South Korea show clearly that they are ferocious invaders of the territories of other countries, brigandish plunderers of other nations and cruel murderers, and demonstrate eloquently that they are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

The United States Government and the U.S. occupation army authorities invent a variety of brazen vindications and all manner of excuses, alleging that these diverse atrocities of a bestial and heinous character which are beyond man's imagination are "chance occurrences" or "inadvertent errors." Moreover, they even brand the South Korean victims as "thieves" just as a thief calling "stop thief!"

(To be continued)

CHONGRYUN Launches Mass Propaganda Work

For Defense of DPRK Nationality, Nat'l Rights, of Koreans Here

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on Feb. 8 called on all the Korean citizens in Japan (estimated at some 600,000) to strengthen unity among themselves in their struggle to defend their honour as the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and their democratic and national rights.

He thoroughly exposed the real nature of the so-called "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" concluded last year between South Korea and Japan and the sinister aim which the Japanese Government is pursuing to attain in its efforts to induce Korean people here to apply as soon as possible for the acquisition of the right to "permanent residence" provided for in the "Agreement."

He made this appeal and exposal in his report made at a lecture meeting held that day at the Nakanoshima Central Public Hall, Osaka, "to defend DPRK citizenship of Koreans in Japan and to secure their democratic and national rights."

The Osaka lecture meeting was one of the similar meetings now being held throughout this country as part of CHONGRYUN's mass propaganda work (which started on Feb. 1 and will last until the end of this month) to enlist broader sections of the Korean people here in the struggle for the above-mentioned purpose.

Participating in the Osaka lecture meeting were some 3,500 Koreans in Osaka city and from its neighbouring districts.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, is making a report at a lecture meeting held on Feb. 7 in Osaka, Japan, to defend DPRK nationality and the democratic and national rights of Koreans in Japan.

Referring to the present situation surrounding the Korean people and Korean citizens in Japan in particular, Chairman Han Duk Su said: "Following the conclusion of the traitorous 'ROK-Japan Treaty,' criminal machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea and U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are becoming daily more serious. "The Pak Jung Hi clique, as faithful running-dogs of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, are contemplating sending more South Korean youths to South Vietnam as U.S. cannon-fodder, while strengthening their ruthless suppression of the people.

"Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists have been steadily increasing their efforts to make more vigorous inroads into South Korea since the effectuation of the 'ROK-Japan Treaty.'

"While trampling underfoot the national rights of Koreans in Japan in a most arbitrary way, they are eagerly trying to work out ways and means to emasculate Korean compatriots in Japan in their struggle against the Japanese militarists' re-invasion of South Korea.

"Thus, their recently increased efforts to persuade Koreans here to apply for the acquisition of the so-called 'permanent residence' right is one of their machinations for this purpose.

"And by using this 'permanent residence' right as a bait, the Japanese militarists want to have Koreans in Japan change their DPRK nationality to that of 'ROK' so as to lead Koreans with 'ROK' nationality again to the unforgettable road of national humiliation."

Referring to the question of the "permanent residence" right, the speaker said: "There is no doubt that lurking behind the Japanese Government's moves to urge Koreans here to apply for the 'right' is its sinister aim to deprive our compatriots here of all their national rights."

He said, "If any Korean in Japan should be taken in by the Japanese authorities to change his nationality to 'ROK' nationality, his right of residence would surely be infringed upon." Further, he warned that "any Korean in Japan, should he replace his DPRK nationality with that of 'ROK,' would have to live in the constant fear not only of being forcibly deported to South Korea at any time, but also of being plundered by the Pak Jung Hi clique." "In particular," he said, "any Koreans with 'ROK' nationality could never feel at ease any longer, afraid that their sons might be called up for military service."

"Under these serious circumstances," the Chairman stressed, "all the CHONGRYUN activists and Korean compatriots in Japan should be united more firmly around CHONGRYUN organizations, thoroughly expose to public view the real nature of what is called the "permanent residence" right, and should make more efforts in their struggles for the defense of their DPRK nationality and democratic and national rights, as well as for the promotion of the unification of their country."

He laid special stress on the point that Korean compatriots whose nationality is printed as 'ROK' in their "alien registration certificates" should struggle to have it changed to 'Korea' so that they may be able to live as honourable citizens of the DPRK.

Korean Educational Bodies in Japan Against Suppression of Nat'l Education

The Korean Central Educational Association and the Korean Teachers' Union in Japan on Feb. 4 submitted a letter to Japanese Education Minister Umekichi Nakamura, and demanded an immediate end be put to suppression of Koreans' education and their right to national education be fully guaranteed.

In the letter handed to the Administration Bureau Director of the Ministry, the two Korean organizations strongly protested to the Japanese Government against its increased flagrant infringement upon the fundamental right of Koreans to national education and against its eager efforts to impose Japanese education upon Korean children with a view to assimilating them to the Japanese.

They said that despite Koreans' opposition, Japanese Government's efforts to practise the so-called "assimilation education" for Korean sons and daughters in this country have become daily more pronounced, particularly since the "ROK-Japan Treaty" was concluded last year.

The letter reads in part:

To receive national education in their mother tongue—this is an established international practice and is an inalienable, legitimate right of citizens of any independent state, irrespective of wherever they may reside.

Despite hard living conditions, we, Korean citizens in Japan, pooling our resources, set up schools, compiled textbooks and have been enforcing education for our children in our mother tongue since the August 15 Liberation of our country, with the firm determination not to make our children suffer from the misfortunes and hardships we underwent in the past.

This is a duty and right of us, parents and citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Japanese Government bears legal and moral resposibility for ensuring the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan. We once again strongly demand that the Japanese Government correct its unjust attitude toward our democratic and national education.

Koreans Here Against "ROK's" Plan to Send More Troops to S.V.

Over 3,000 Korean citizens in Tokyo and from its neighbouring districts on Feb. 18 packed to capacity the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, Tokyo, to hold a "central rally of Koreans in Japan to oppose the Pak Jung Hi clique's plan to send an additional contingent of South Korean soldiers to South Vietnam."

Participants were shouting slogans: "U.S. imperialists, keep your blood-stained hands off South Korea and South Vietnam!" "Let's wipe out the Pak Jung Hi clique!"

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), made a speech at the rally.

He said: "In defiance of the surging wrath and strong opposition of all the Korean people, the Pak Jung Hi clique, U.S.-made military policemen of South Korea, at the instigations of their U.S. masters, eagerly making preparations for the dispatch of an additional contingent of young men and the middle-aged to the Vienamese front as cannon-fodder of U.S. imperialism."

Upholding the statement issued on Feb. 2 by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with the resumption of the barbarous U.S. bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) after a deceptive temporary pause, the speaker expressed his unqualified support for the Vietnamese people struggling against the U.S. aggressors.

He was followed by many Japanese speakers.

The Japanese speakers unanimously expressed their militant solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists. "In order to defend peace in Asia and to win national liberation in the whole of Asia, let us struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the Korean and Japanese peoples," they stressed.

The participants adopted a resolution strongly denouncing the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean stooges for their machinations to send more South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

550 "ROK" Soldiers Wiped Out in S.V.

Over 500 U.S. and South Korean troops were wiped out by the South Vietnam Liberation Forces on Jan. 28 at Bong Son, Binh Dinh Province of South Vietnam, according to a VNA report quoting a report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

On Jan. 23, troops of the First U.S. Cavalry Division and South Korean puppet troops launched a big raid known as "Operation Masher" against the Bong Son area in an attempt to break open highway No. 1 which had been cut off for one year.

Almost all of them were snipped off in this battle.

According to another report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency as quoted by the Vietnam News Agency, more than 550 South Korean puppet troops were wiped out by the Liberation Army and people of Binh Dinh Province in a five-day counter-raid operation ending Jan. 13.

Under U.S. orders, two South Korean regiments, together with South Vietnam puppet security forces and civil guards, mounted a large-scale "search and destory" operation from Jan. 9 to 13 against nine villages in Tuy Phuoc, and Nhon and Phu Cat districts.

Prior to the attack, the villages were wantonly bombarded. People were massacred and houses burned down.

Burning with hatred for the enemy, the guerrillas and villagers hit back at the enemy hard. Two hundred and sixty-one South Korean troops were shot dead.

In other villages, too, the South Korean puppet troops suffered heavy casualties.

Rich Yield in Dramatic Art

Theatre-going is one of the most favorite entertainments of the Korean people.

Today, the dramatic movements in North Korea together with the other fields of art are highly developed.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which had not had any theatre to speak of in the immediate post-Liberation days, now has scores of first-class theatres such as the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Moranbong Theatre and the Hamheung Theatre.

Our stage artists who numbered less than one hundred just after the Liberation (Aug. 15, 1945), are now counted by the thousand, including many People's Actors, People's Artists and Merited Actors, Merited Artists.

A dramatic festival was held in Pyongyang in December last year to commemorate the 20th founding anniversary of the Korean Workers' Party, where selected dramatic groups from various parts of the country vied with one another by performing their best plays.

This festival was participated in by many dramatic troupes including the State Drama Theatre, the Youth Theatre and the Hamheung, Chongjin, Hesan, Nampo, Kangge and Sinuiju Dramatic Troupes.

The main themes of the dramas concerned revolutionary traditions, mass heroism and socialist patriotism displayed by the People's Army and the people during the Patriotic War of Liberation, the indomitable revolutionary spirit and lofty moral qualities of the people in socialist construction, and the anti-U.S. nationsl salvation struggle of South Korean brothers and sisters.

The most typical and popular of such dramas are: "Young guards," "The pure, loyal heart," "Sunflower," "Daughter of the sun," all on the theme of revolutionary tradition; "The Biroo River, tell your story!" which describes the indomitable spirit of a girl-fighter who discharged with credit her Party task and sacrificed herself at the age of 19 during the Patrotic War of Liberation; "Mother in the South," which depicts the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the South Korean people; and "Fire bird," which portrays chronologically the Korean working class against the background of the past 40 years studded with revolutionary events.

The heroes and heroines of the dramas are living people who struggled for the restoration of the country in the days of Japanese imperialist rule and fought in the forefront against U.S. imperialism during the Patriotic War of Liberation and are heroes of our era who selflessly working today for socialist construction.

Directors are also making successes. They have made no small contribution to the characterization of heroes by grasping the thematic idea of the works.

Our stage artists are now devoting themselves with their creative zeal to the national cause of unifying the fatherland upholding the correct literary policy of the Korean Workers' Party.

A scene from the drama "Ke Wol Hyang." Ke Wol Hyang is a loyal woman who served the Court of the Li dynasty in the 16th century. At the time of the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598), when the Japanese army invaded Korea while the ruling circles of the Li dynasty engaged in factional strife, she killed the supreme commander of the enemy after luring him to her house. (Photo) On receiving an urgent message informing them of the invasion of the Japanese aggressors, the Pyongyang magistrate and his associates take to heels. This adds fuel to the hatred of Ke Wol Hyang (2nd from right) against the Japanese and her indignation at the bureaucrats.

Sam Son (left), the hero of the drama "Young guards," solemnly promises to become a real communist, on receiving the text of Marshal Kim Il Sung's speech addressed at a meeting of the Enlarged Committee of the Communist Youth League held in Wangchung Province, the Northeast district of China. (Act 2)

Cultural Relics Stolen in S. Korea

A host of cultural relics have been filched away to Japan from South Korea since the "normalization of ROK-Japan diplomatic relations," according to a report of South Korean Radio Hankook Moonhwa.

Japanese "tourists" leave South Korea scot-free with trunks full of relics of the Li dynasty (1392-1910) including porcelain, the radio said.

Not content with what they stole during their 36-year occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists are now again pilfering cultural relics with the connivance of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Aspirations After National Unity

People's Artists Propose North-South Contests

Pak Yung Shin

Li Dan

People's Artists Pak Yung Shin and Li Dan, well-known actress and actor of Korea, urged the South Korean stage artists to exchange performances between dramatic troupes of North and South Korea and resume the traditional drama contests in Pyongyang or Seoul. They also proposed to the South Korean cinema artists to realize mutual visits and pave the way for the joint production of films.

In an article jointly contributed to Minjoo Chosun (organ of the Government of the DPRK) some time ago, the two People's Artists said that such exchange of dramatic and film arts between the two parts of the country is desirable for the development of the arts of our country.

Even under the Japanese imperialists rule, drama contests were held every year before packed audiences under the auspices of the daily Dong-a Ilbo for the mass-scale development of dramatic art. Dramatic troupes in Seoul and other towns throughout the country took part in the contest with the best of their work of the year, thus making no small contribution to the development of dramaturgy in Korea. But these traditional contests have been suspended for 20 years since the occupation of Soth Korea by U.S. imperialism on Aug. 15, 1945.

Suggesting a way of resuming the dramatic contests, Pak Yung Shin and Li Dan wrote:

There are more than one avenue, if we want to establish contact. The artists in North and South who participated in the pre-Liberation drama contests, could sit around one table to discuss and solve this question. Contests and intercourse between North and South—this is the aspiration of the nation and the demand of the times, they stressed.

When Seoul dramatic troupes perform at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre before an enthusiastic audience and Pyongyang drama troupes tug at the heart strings of the Seoul citizens, our dramatic art and the interflow of national sentiments will be developed and promoted.

The two artists appealed to the South Korean artists to pool efforts and struggle to bring earlier the day when a highway will be opened between North and South, experience in artistic creation freely exchanged and when the Korean arts will shine brilliantly in the international arena thanks to the joint efforts of the artists of both parts of the country.

What Information Do You Have on Korea?

Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War

From the first day of its founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward more than once reasonable proposals for realizing peaceful unification of Korea by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

However, the U.S. imperialists hindered in every way Korea's unification, rejected our reasonable proposals and at last, on June 25, 1950, launched their monstrous war to conquer North Korea. The U.S. imperialists mobilized their ground, sea and air forces in the Pacific area and even part of their Mediterranean fleet. They also hurled into the Korean War troops of 15 of their satellite countries.

During the Korean War, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated brutal atrocities without precedent.

By indiscriminately bombing and shelling, the U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed numerous peaceful factories and enterprises, schools, hospitals, theatres, clubs, museums, temples, places of historical interest and houses and reduced towns and villages to ashes. And in the districts under their temporary occupation they wrecked the people's power organs, restored the fascist ruling system of Japanese imperialism and arrested, imprisoned and murdered patriotic people and countless peaceful population—old folks, children and women.

In the county of Shinchun, Hwanghai Province alone, they buried and burned alive more than 35,300 persons accounting for a quarter of the total population of the county. Among the victims were over 16,000 babies, old folks and women.

The Korean people, fighting the just War of Liberation of the Fatherland for three years, displayed peerless heroism and devotion to win great victory, compelling the U.S. imperialists to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

The enemy's loss of manpower (killed, wounded and captured) in the Korean War totalled 1,093,839 including 397,543 American soldiers. A huge amount of enemy military equipment was destroyed and captured by our army. In the war the U.S. imperialists spent 20 billion dollars and used 73 million tons of combat materials. Yet they were driven back to where they had started the war. This was the first defeat they had ever suffered in the annals of their aggression. The Korean War shattered the myth about the "mightiness" of the United States.

In the Fatherland Liberation War the Korean people not only safeguarded the freedom and independence of their country but also frustrated the scheme of U.S. imperialism to unleash another world war, thus making great contributions to preserving peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

The great victory of the Korean people in the war gave an encouragement to the colonial nations fighting for national liberation and made a great contribution to the preservation of world peace.

(To be continued)

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea